

GO TO LEGISLATURE Governor Says He Will Not "Let Down Bars" in Call for Extra Session

Governor Nat E. Harris Saturday morning told The Journal that he still inclined toward November as the time for assembling the Georgia legislature in extraordinary session, and added that he regarded ten days as ample and reasonable notice to the members of the assembly.

The governor declared he would include in his call only matters of absolute emergency, and conditioned that "under no circumstances would he 'let down the bars' for the consideration of any other matters, besides the appropriation, as the legislature, in its wisdom, may deem important."

The statement of the governor was the first definite utterance he has made concerning his attitude toward the extra session of the legislature, especially with regard to the time of its assembling and the character of legislation to be considered.

Governor Harris discussed the special session of the assembly following immediately a conference with James D. Price, commissioner of agriculture, who had urged upon him the importance of including in his call warehouse legislation.

Commissioner Price has just given me valuable advice and information," said the governor. "I will receive him still receiving and will continue to welcome suggestions and advice from the people throughout the state."

AWAITS DEVELOPMENTS.
"While I haven't decided definitely as to the warehouse proposition, I have been impressed with the importance in which it is held by the legislature, and I am still considering it and awaiting developments with reference to the cotton situation before I finally decide whether I shall include it in my call."

It was in this connection that Governor Harris emphasized his purpose to include in the call only matters of absolute emergency. He said that it was his desire to include just as few matters as possible.

"There must appear to be an emergency for legislation, if it is enumerated in the call," he said.

Governor Harris referred to the financial condition of the state during the past year, and said that it was his desire to "run down the state" until conditions improved. He spoke of the burden of taxation and the scarcity of money, and again referred to the "good suggestions" and "wise suggestions" that were coming from the people.

As to when the call would be issued, the governor said the courts had held that ten days' notice was reasonable and ample, and declared he shared this view.

Australians Volunteer

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The recent appeal from the British war office for more soldiers has been met with such an increase in recruiting that the Australian government will be able to double the October and November reinforcements, making them 70,524 for each of the two months.

The usual monthly quota of 22,500 will also be possible to send to the front in November, and the number of infantry, and this offer has been accepted by the imperial authorities.

When the troops are ready for the front have embarked, Australia will have sent 40,000 men to the front, and have to her credit 20,000 more men who have enlisted for imperial service—a total of 60,000.

The movement of the larger quotas of troops this far from home has created a problem to which the newly created transport facilities, a problem which has been taken up by the government.

Under the terms of the bill, practically every male adult in Australia will have to answer to the possibility of enlistment, and women as well as men will be required to perform the proper forms and answering the questions asked. They will develop on the citizens of the commonwealth, but failure to perform this duty will be punishable.

Attorney General William M. Hughes declared that this conscription law was not an accepted sense of that term, but he said that the object was to secure sacrifices, which the continuance of the war has made inevitable—the sacrifices of life and wealth—fall upon all in fair proportion.

Economic League

ROME, Aug. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The formation of an economic league, more or less after the pattern of the German Customs Union, is being urged by the Italian government.

The "subject to be attained," it says, "is an international economic mobilization of the allied states and to throw their lot with the allies. The league will embrace questions of finance and public credit, of customs duties and foreign exchange, of international trade and of land and sea commerce."

Though formed during and for the war, it would need to outlast the war, and to secure economic commercial advantages for its members, and to penalize its enemies and to secure peace, which had held aloof from it.

"It would be in short, an economic blockade against opponents, and in favor of friends and allies. It would make speculation in the neutrality of the belligerents for those who might continue to indulge in it, and would transform the speculation in neutrality into a 'speculation in intervention,' military or moral, on the side of the allies."

England, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Serbia could constitute a formidable commercial phalanx in the world, and would states today neutral certain of incurring its enemies' wrath would think twice before sacrificing their prospects for the sake of transient gains."

Kaiser Is Eulogized

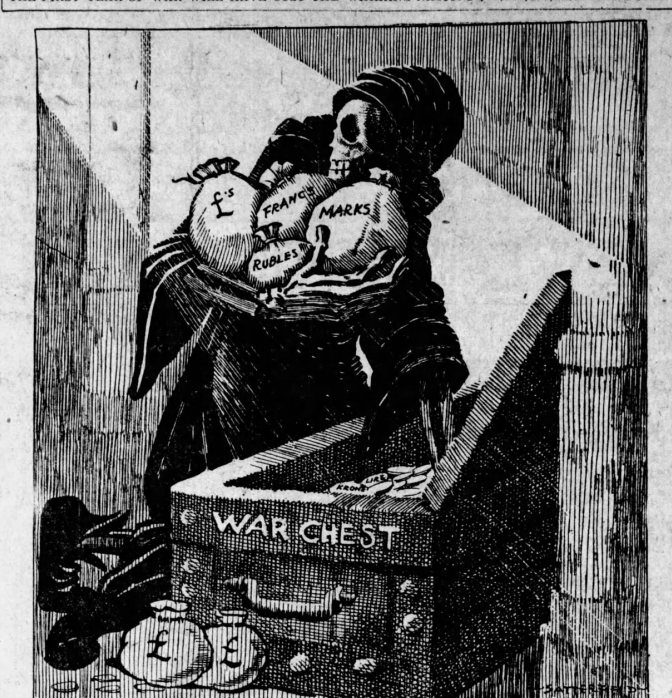
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The German newspapers publish long eulogies of the emperor on the twenty-fifth anniversary of signing of the agreement with Great Britain and the cessation of hostilities on all land of Heligoland.

The editorials pay tribute to the emperor's foresight in obtaining the island, without which the present defense of the German coast and sea communications with Germany would have been impossible.

"Had the emperor not taken Heligoland," remarks one editor, "the present war would have been impossible for Germany."

THE THIEF!

THE FIRST YEAR OF WAR WILL HAVE COST THE WARRING NATIONS \$13,000,000,000.—NEWS ITEM.



ENGLAND SENDS MORE GOLD TO NEW YORK

Making Strenuous Efforts to Uphold Value of the British Sovereign

VINCENNES, Maine, Aug. 28.—The second large shipment this month of gold and securities from London to New York passed through here today on a special train. It was said here that it consisted of bonds to the value of \$35,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in gold.

The gold and securities are being forwarded to strengthen British credit in this country, and to arrest the decline in the value of the pound sterling. They were placed on a heavily-guarded train at Halifax, where, it was understood, they had arrived in the submarine in a manner as was the first consignment early in August when \$20,000,000 in gold and securities were sent from London to New York to the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., the fiscal agents of the British government.

After a brief stop here to permit a change of engines, the train left at 9 o'clock for Bangor and Portland on its way to New York.

CLAIMED THAT SPLIT MADE MUFFLER NOISY
L. L. Mead, driver of a car whose muffler was split and therefore could not make an awful racket, paid \$1.75 for a new one. The muffler was split in two places, one at the front and one at the rear, and the noise was so loud that it was impossible to hear anything else.

Recorder Johnson told him the fine was to remind him to have the defective muffler fixed, so that the noise would not be heard from his house.

Others who were fined for violations of the traffic laws were: O. P. Turner, \$1.75; R. T. Erskine, \$1.75; W. E. McKee, \$1.75; Ted Hudson, \$2.75; W. A. Miller, \$1.75.

Tax on War Profits

DRESDEN, Germany, Aug. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The committee of the German government of industry to study the problem of taxing war profits has reported that the economic situation of Germany is not as good as it appears to be. It cannot be equitably assessed.

While expressing the view that in principle a war profit tax would be reasonable and justified, the committee pointed out that in carrying the proposal into effect it would be necessary to consider the case of each individual concern, the loss entailed by its not having been able to dispose of goods manufactured before the war, the expense of converting its plant to war purposes, and the movement of the economy in general.

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Revolt Crushed

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 27.—(Via Paris, Aug. 28.)—The revolution in Portugal, Dr. Silva, announced today in the national council that a monarchical revolution had broken out in Portugal, but the situation was again under control.

Dr. Silva said the government had taken various precautions. Arms and bombs had been seized. The revolution had been crushed.

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Does It?

Does it make any difference to you whether it is a man or a woman who is a thief? Does it make any difference to you whether it is a man or a woman who is a thief? Does it make any difference to you whether it is a man or a woman who is a thief?

RUSSIAN MINISTER SAYS FRANCE AND BRITAIN Were Not Aiding Czars Is Denied

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says he has been authorized by Sergei Sazonov, Russian foreign minister, to declare that in Great Britain and France and Russia are in full accord on all questions of strategy and that there never has been any difference of opinion between the high command.

The correspondent also sends a statement credited to M. Sazonov in which Sazonov declares that Germany is unable to break the Russian army, is now trying to break the morale of the Russian people by a propaganda which has followed every Russian setback in the past year, and that the Russian army has been pushed back by increasing cleverness and force both in the Russian army and in all circles in Petrograd. Its main method, according to the statement, is an attempt to convince the Russians that their allies have left them in the lurch.

SOME RUSSIANS GLOOMY.
This alleged propaganda has so far succeeded, according to the statement, that some people in Russia are pessimistic as to the real situation, the idea being conveyed to them that the attack in the west is indefinitely suspended and that the highest authorities are planning peace.

The statement of M. Sazonov, which the correspondent says is an authorized one, is given as follows:
"Unwillingly the Russian government takes note of the malicious rumors. Three months of continuous effort to break our army have by circulating reports and the enemy is now trying a new kind of attack aimed at the morale of the Russian people and the Russian army by circulating reports of lack of harmony between the allies, failure of our munition supplies and the prospect of an independent peace with Germany."

I am ashamed that any Russian can seriously discuss such subjects, which clearly are the enemy's latest attempts to convince the Russian people that we have never yet attained by arms."

ABSOLUTE ACCORD.
M. Sazonov is then quoted as declaring that there is absolute unanimity in the high allied commands and that every step possible has been taken to replenish the munitions of the Russian army.

"Finally," says the statement, "I wish forever to disabuse the public mind of any intention which might lead to the Russian government to make any independent peace with Germany as long as one hostile soldier remains in Russia."

In conclusion the minister is quoted as saying that it behooves all patriotic Russians to avoid playing into the hands of the Germans by listening to and repeating these vile reports.

Report of Best-Litovsk

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—(Official statement concerning the Austro-German occupation of the Balkans.)
"General headquarters declares, the German report that Best-Litovsk fell into the hands of the Austro-Germans is incorrect. For some time already it has been known that the German army of 100,000 men in this fortress was not conformable with the terms of the armistice. For this reason the army was removed in time and resistance was maintained on the fortress. The fortifications and bridges were destroyed and the garrison retreated."

German Statement Claims Capture of 6,000 Russians

The text of the statement by German army headquarters follows:
"We have taken 6,000 Russians in Champagne and in the Meuse hills. French troops were captured in the Meuse hills. In the Vosges a weak attack by the French was easily repulsed. The French were taken prisoner. The French were taken prisoner. The French were taken prisoner."

"Further, the German troops are advancing toward the Niemen. The crossing over the Beresovka tributary at the mouth of the Niemen is being carried on along the entire front between the Bzura and Souchowka on the Beresovka and the Bzura on the Souchowka. On the 25th and 26th the army of the German took 3,000 prisoners and captured five machine guns."

"The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria is being driven back. The Russian wing has reached a point northeast of Kamienka-Litovsk."

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Northeast of Best-Litovsk our troops are approaching the high road from Kamienka-Litovsk to Mysocze. The Russian wing has reached a point northeast of Kamienka-Litovsk."

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COMMITTEE OF MINERS AND OFFICIALS CONFER Efforts Are Being Made in London to Reach Settlement of Differences

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, and several of the miners' leaders are conferring for half an hour today with the committee representing the miners, which came to London from Concord, Concord, Aug. 28.

Little was accomplished today on either side.

Further conference will be held Monday with the mine owners participating.

Although dissatisfaction with Mr. Runciman's award to the miners is spreading, the miners' leaders are firmly holding another strike at this time. Nevertheless, reports from the coal fields today stated that 4,000 more men had quit work.

LEMON SHOULD ALWAYS BE SERVED WITH ICED TEA
Care Needed to Prevent Getting Either Tea or Lemon Taste Too Strong

Lemon should always be served with iced tea. Care should be exercised, however, to get the proper blend between the lemon and the tea. The lemon flavor should be allowed to kill the other. The proper summer tea drink is one with just a slice of lemon to cut the stringently bitter tea and make the beverage smooth and refreshing.

In serving food tea, much depends upon the manner of service. Great care should be taken to get the lemon juice being to let ice cubes in each glass for several minutes before the tea is poured in. This puts a beautiful and inviting frost on the outside of each tumbler.

The most beautiful set for serving cool drinks is the Water Set now being distributed to readers of The Journal. It consists of a three-point pitcher and six glasses, each of which holds half a pint. Each piece is decorated and enameled in gold. The set may be used for many extra sets of glasses as they wish. How to obtain this handsome set is explained in display advertisements and in Water Set Coupon distributed elsewhere in The Journal daily.

Drug Addicts Now Being Relieved
The physicians and officials who are engaged in conducting the Southern General Hospital and who have been successfully treating drug addiction patients for the past twenty years, are now offering a new and more effective method of treatment. The new method is a three-point pitcher and six glasses, each of which holds half a pint. Each piece is decorated and enameled in gold. The set may be used for many extra sets of glasses as they wish. How to obtain this handsome set is explained in display advertisements and in Water Set Coupon distributed elsewhere in The Journal daily.

Ship Ahoy!
"Where away, sir?"
"Dead ahead!"
The good ship "Neal of the Navy" looms up on the horizon all pennants flying. She bears a treasure in her hold for YOU.

Captain, Lillian Lorraine.
First Mate, William Court, Jr., Jr.

Adventure and romance in a prize package.
Love's young dream with the U. S. Navy for a background.

And Pathe, producer of the most successful motion picture series the world has ever known, has made the picture.

READ THE STORY IN THE Atlanta Journal Monday

THE STRAND
ROBERT WARWICK
"THE STOLEN VOICE"

GOLD COUPON
A WATER SET COUPON
PRESENTED BY THE JOURNAL

Finest thin blown glass beautifully cut and decorated in Venetian Gold.

FREE
Your initial set in Venetian Gold on each piece if desired.

7 Piece Set for Three Coupons Like This and 98c.

6 Glasses only for One Coupon and 59c.

MAIL ORDERS WILL ADD FOR POSTAGE.

"NEAL OF THE NAVY" STARTS MONDAY IN THE JOURNAL

CROSS OUT WITH AN "X" INITIAL DESIRED

K L M N O P Q R

AKIN'S

Ivy 4100 497 Peach tree

Best CREAMERY BUTTER, pound 35c
FULL CREAM BUTTER, pound 25c

FRUITS
California Peas, dozen 40c
Rockey Peas, dozen 15c
Malaga Grapes, pound 10c
Niagara Grapes, pound 35c
Concord Grapes, basket 20c
Rockey Peaches (not stored), basket 30c
FRESH FRUIT, 3 for 25c

MOVING-TIME SPECIAL.
An oil mop and a 35c oil can. We have everything for cleaning, polishing floors, and furniture. EVERYTHING TO EAT.

TIP-TOP BREAD
5c Per Loaf

Stone's Cakes 10c
6 Varieties

BLOCK'S
Kennesaw Biscuit & Other Crackers in 5c & 10c Pkgs.

Uncle Sam Bread 5c Loaf

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K L M N O P Q R

The Atlanta Journal.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Journal Building, 5 North Forsyth Street.
Entered at the Postoffice in Atlanta as Mail matter of the Second Class.
Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly.

JAMES R. GRAY,
President and Editor.

TELEPHONE:
Circulation Department—40 and 4000
Local and News Departments—568
For all other departments, ask for Journal's
Exchange—Main 2000

All cotton needs to keep up the increase of price in another contraband order.

Petrograd continues to be a shining example of what an optimist should be.

President Wilson is putting everything in shape so that congress cannot possibly do any harm.

Russia has asked for 2,000,000 more men, showing that large forces are necessary even in retreat.

As long as Germany behaves on sea we shall watch her land operations with resignation, not to say indifference.

The South's Bright Outlook.

For the pessimist, there are trying days. Despite his dark prophecies, the cotton situation persists in improving. December contracts in New York advanced Friday to ten cents, a gain of twenty-four points over the preceding day and a gain of seventy-five points, or three dollars and seventy-five cents a bale, since the issuance of the British order declaring cotton contraband. Contrasting present conditions and prospects with those of a year ago, how can the South feel otherwise than confident and encouraged?

Spot cotton is now quoted in Atlanta at nine cents a pound, and in South Georgia where the new crop is moving freely it is selling at prices from eight and a half to nine and a quarter cents, basis middling. At this time last year there was virtually no market for cotton, and such as was sold brought only six cents or less. Worse still, there was no promise of relief.

In August, 1914, the war was shaking the world with a financial crisis. Ocean transportation was paralyzed. Merchants and bankers in the United States owed England and the Continent nearly half a billion dollars on current accounts, which because of the lack of shipping facilities could not be liquidated in the normal manner by export commodities. Hence there was an enormous outflow of the country's gold.

In August, 1915, financial conditions in the United States are sounder than for years past. Transatlantic commerce is comparatively free from disturbance. American indebtedness abroad has been liquidated entirely. Between January and June our excess of gold imports over exports was more than one hundred and forty million dollars; and for the fiscal year ended June the thirtieth our favorable balance of trade was more than a billion dollars.

A year ago the South had on its hands a cotton crop of seventeen million bales, with no prospect of a market and with scant means of financing it. This season's crop will not be much in excess of twelve million bales, according to the most trustworthy estimates, and there will be ample means of financing it. A year ago the South's food crops were woefully insufficient to supply home needs. This season the South's yield of grain will be worth several hundred million dollars more than the most valuable cotton crop it ever produced.

Georgia's harvest of corn, wheat and oats will be nearly nineteen million bushels more than last year, and its production of other food supplies, including meat, will probably exceed all records in this State.

Viewed from every standpoint, the present situation is so much simpler and brighter than that of a year ago that only the most willful pessimist can regard the future with misgiving.

Especially interesting in this connection is the statement in Friday's Journal by Mr. Frank Hawkins, president of the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in announcing that the Third National Bank proposes to lend money on cotton this autumn, through its correspondents wherever located, to the extent of one million dollars or more on liberal terms, Mr. Hawkins said:

"In my opinion there will be no trouble whatever as to cotton property warehoused being carried this fall, and I believe the banks will be more ready than ever to lend money on acceptable warehouse receipts to the extent of twenty-five per cent of cotton's market value at six per cent per annum interest. I think this is one of the safest investments any bank can make at the present time.

"Up to the present time the greatest trouble in effecting cotton loans has been caused by the warehousemen ever built in the south, and a company now being organized by Mr. Candier will build a million-dollar warehouse of the same class in Atlanta, which will be a splendid thing for this city and section. Speaking for the Third National Bank, I will say that if cotton declines below 8 cents we anticipate a heavy demand from our correspondents for advances on cotton in storage, and we stand ready to advance \$1,000,000 or more at 5 per cent on such collateral on a basis of 75 per cent of market value where the cotton is stored in reputable warehouses, provided the receipts are executed on forms acceptable to the regional banks and are duly approved by our correspondents. We not only will give this a thoroughly safe investment for the bank, but feel that the adoption of this policy by banks generally will insure the carrying of our cotton crop until such time as the natural demand for it will enforce a market price commensurate with its true worth."

Down in South Georgia the unemployed may pick cotton or else move on.

Colonel Roosevelt should have learned by now that he isn't a 1916 model.

Real Americanism.

Especially significant of enlightened American sentiment is the act of the National Educational Association commending President Wilson's policy toward "both the European and the Mexican situations," and "rejoicing in his eminent services to the cause of peace which is the cause of law."

Yawp as wildly as he may, Roosevelt can win no response from a sober, patriotic people. His turbulent and egotistic speeches are drowned in the nation-wide chorus of approval which the administration's conduct of affairs calls forth. There was never a time when thoughtful public opinion in the United States was so united. The rank and file of the people have remained composed under the most ominous aspects of the German situation. They have endorsed the President's firm demands in behalf of the country's rights and honor. They have endorsed also his earnest efforts to vindicate those rights and uphold that honor by peaceful means if possible. They have stood unmoved by the ranting jingo on one hand and the grape juice pacifist on the other.

Germany has decided that there must be an end to all things, even the exchange of notes.

One could imagine that gold pieces as Christmas presents will be barred in Europe this year.

Protecting Ourselves and Haiti.

The interests of the United States in the Caribbean, which commands the eastern approaches to the Panama canal, are so important that our Government could not afford to permit the continual outbursts in Haiti to go unchecked. It has assumed, therefore, a temporary protectorate over the distracted land, with a view to checking the sources of petty and sordid revolutions and enabling the natives to achieve and maintain political order.

From the standpoint of our own welfare, this step is necessary. "We have established stations along this route," says a recent writer, and have garrisoned them.

"It is needful that the islands not under our jurisdiction should be friendly or orderly. Haiti is one of these islands. It concerns us, as the great Power of the New World and as the owner of the Panama canal that the volcanic politics of Haiti should not be allowed to disturb the safety of our communications along the Caribbean. As the protecting power of the two Americas, common sense dictates to us a policy that shall prevent European Powers finding not only an excuse but also a justification for interfering in Haiti."

Not only our own interests but those of Haiti as well will be conserved by the policy that has been inaugurated. The game of political adventurers and assassins will be stopped. The republic will have a chance to live and develop.

Time was when this step would have stirred suspicion and resentment throughout Latin America. But today it is regarded favorably. Our southern neighbors are convinced that the United States has no selfish designs upon their territory or their rights.

You must admit, however, that Colonel Roosevelt, by comparison with his own record, is talking but little just now.

Editorial Echoes

Suffrage may come into its own in Europe because at the present rate of killing there may be none but women left to vote—Chicago Post.

Somewhat the new idea that Constantinople is no longer of first-class strategic importance doesn't seem to be holding water—Detroit Free Press.

The Russian strategy seems to lead Germans so far away from home that they may be unable to find the road back—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria is expected to be crowned king of Poland, soon. The Kaiser's "imitations of Napoleon" are the best things on the boards today—Brooklyn Eagle.

But why is a one-piece bathing suit held to be objectionable in some localities? If the one piece is large enough, what difference does it make that it isn't two?—Albany Journal.

Gardens are not gardens these days without the golden glow. Tall, stately branches, with a wealth of golden-yellow flowers, it is of summer's showiest blossoms, blooming from July until October. It seems to like this latitude so well that it spreads from year to year like a weed, until the gardener must cut them away or they would overrun the plantation.

The flower is only a little removed from the brown-eyed Susan, and the hedgehog coneflower of the woodsy prairies, where probably it gets its growing habit. Its family name is rudbeckia, given in honor of Olaus Rudbeck, a Swedish botanical writer. Of late years it has become extremely popular in gardens of amateurs and professionals. It is a hardy perennial, reaches over eight feet in height, and is adapted especially to border plantings. Its double golden-yellow flowers also are much valued for cutting—Philadelphia North American.

Gain Self-Expression.

BY E. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

ONE of the fundamental needs of every human being is the opportunity for self-expression. Without this, life becomes empty and unprofitable. With it, even the sick in body or in mind find joy in living. The other evening I visited a medical friend who used to be a physician in a hospital for the insane. He showed me a remarkable collection of drawings and paintings made by inmates of this hospital, and presented to him at the time of his departure from it. Some of them were weird, bizarre, and grotesque, but executed with considerable technical skill and fidelity to detail. My medical friend explained to me that the most extraordinary patience had been shown in their production. In some instances the artists had redrawn or repainted them several times.

"And," he said, "it was interesting to see the pride they took in them. It could not have been greater had they been masterpieces."

Assuredly they were masterpieces, in so far as they proved that their insane creators had managed to satisfy a need which many sane people fail to satisfy—the need for self-expression.

The ideal method of gaining self-expression is to find a vocation in life which will enable a man to give to the product of his labor the stamp of his individual personality. Unfortunately, under the present industrial system comparatively few vocations of this type are available.

Most men find themselves harnessed to jobs which call, not for self-expression, but for self-repression in routine performance. They stand every day behind the same counters, selling the same makes of goods from year to year and to another.

Every day they do the same monotonous work in the same mill. They weave blankets and dress goods according to patterns devised by somebody else. They depart from these patterns at their peril. Creative originality is not expected of them. Rather, it is a punishable offense.

Thus, many workers—most workers—so far as their occupations are concerned, are regarded from the status of self-repression, being treated as mere machines. Many of them end by becoming machine-like in their habits outside of, as well as during their working hours.

They muddle along, when at leisure, eating, sleeping, and "killing time" by a variety of stupid, and often harmful recreations. Their lives become drab, wearisome monotonies to them, and all because they have not gained self-expression.

Yet there is not one of them but could gain this, even to the most insignificant of his pastimes. I know a gate tender who has found adequate means for self-expression in the little flower garden which he cultivates in his spare moments.

He could put himself into the gate he tends, and in the flowers he rightly finds as much joy and satisfaction as a Raphael painter in his canvas, a hobbyist in his hobby.

Every one of us, if need be, can do something of this sort, and must do it to live happily and completely.

If our vocation be of the machine-like type, we should at once find an avocation, a hobby, a pastime, in which we can express our individuality, and in which it will be to us a means of creative, soul-satisfying self-expression.

The Song-Makers.

We are the music-makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by lonely shores,
World-losers and world-forsoakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams:
Yet we are the makers of the music,
Of the world for ever if seems.

With wonderful deathless ditties
We build up the world's great cities,
And out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory;
On man with a dream, and pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And there with a new song's measure
Can trample an empire down.

We, in the ages lying
In the buried past of the earth,
Built Nineveh with our sighs and tears,
And Babel itself with our mirth;
And o'erthrew them with prophesying
To the old of the new world's worth;
For our use is a dream of a day,
Or one that is coming to earth.

—Arthur William O'Shaughnessy.

Curing a Heart Wound.

A MID the horrors of the war one turns for relief to the marvels of medical science demonstrated in the treatment of the wounded. A writer for the Revue Scientifique of Paris, tells of a soldier who lived four months with a piece of meat in his heart, "hurled through the diaphragm; the pericardium and the thickness of the cardiac muscle," penetrating the cavity of the organ, where it remained free in the right ventricle. The heart was opened in February, the soldier was wounded at Argonne in October, and the fragment of steel was grasped with forceps and pulled out, after it had lacerated its mobility, aptitude to grasp it with the fingers.

"After several days, of intense pain and threatened syncope, a slight fever developed, accompanied by lung trouble which quickly disappeared. The patient was considered cured thirty days after the operation. At present the heart is normal."

As a surgical clinic the war is unmatched in scope. The "surgical" science at hand is the most advanced, and far in advance of service provided during any previous war. The soldier who is picked up on the field with a bullet wound in the chest, is taken to a hospital in a matter of minutes, and the man with a whole skin who is subjected to the risks of health in the trenches. Ordinary wounds, which formerly caused death because of inattention and ignorance, are cured with such certainty that the percentage of recoveries can hardly be credited by readers of the reports. The case is grave, in the eyes of the surgeons, only what it would have been before. Miracles are performed as a matter of routine.

It is not often, perhaps, that a heart wound is such that death is not caused immediately, but a successful "explorative operation" upon the heart is an indication of the brilliancy of present-day surgery, a procedure which is nothing if not progressive—Courier-Journal.

The Searchlight.

A prehistoric garden is one of the novel features now being established in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, under the direction of the art commission of that city. It is being modeled after one which was created near Hamburg, Germany, several years ago, and is more elaborate. The garden will contain reproductions of extinct mammoths executed in stone and concrete with as near a revival of their natural surroundings as possible.

Some of these monsters will be posed among large rocks, others upon green, grassy knolls and others in the water, swimming, trawling through the garden. The diagrams and proportions have been supplied by the Academy of Natural Science so that the Philadelphia zoo will become intimately acquainted with the proportions of the huge prehistoric animals, and the giant lizards, the mammoth, or ancient elephant, and many other specimens whose names have heretofore been almost entirely forgotten.

The gigantic size of these animals renders their production expensive, several of them costing as much as \$5,000 each. A triceratops, having two horns above its eyes and one over its nose, cost \$5,000. It was over fifty feet long and require many tons of concrete. Another monster which in its life time was protected by a huge bony plate armor at its neck, cost \$2,500.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS.

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

THE man on the street is to be treated to a surprise when the reports which naval experts are to make to the president and upon which the president will base recommendations to congress are made public. This surprise will be due to the fact that the naval authorities of the nation will say that the submarine is of little importance and that the dreadnaught still rules the waves.

This, the expert holds, is one of the big lessons of the war, but one that is not apparent to the casual observer. The submarine has been one of the most striking developments of the great conflict, has attracted more attention than any other of the new weapons. It has failed to materially interfere with the commerce of Great Britain or France or to have any effect upon their dominance of the sea. The ships of England have gone on steadily as their business, despite it, and the losses of vessels leaving British ports have been but two in a thousand. The 393 have borne their cargoes to the ports for which they cleared. The losses have been accepted as a chance of war and have not prevented other ships from putting forth.

A pair of the sea has been steadily kept open between England and France, soldiers have been freely transported and supplies have gone forward in a constant stream. The loss of transport or fighting ships has been so slight as to amount to almost nothing.

Yet the experts point out, the conditions roundabout England have been in a sense played out by the sea. Germany has had her own home ports as a basis of operations and the sea lanes leading out from British waters have been in a sense played out by the sea. The same is true of the Italian ports with relation to Austria. Yet the submarine has proved itself but a trap which could sting most aggravatingly at times, but which could inflict no mortal wound.

If submarines could not prove themselves a vital element in a war between European nations, as we are engaged in the present conflict, it is said that it would deserve little consideration in any conflict with any nation that could be considered an ambitious power. The United States is a nation that is not at all powerful would render the submarine so much as a trap, but which could sting most aggravatingly at times, but which could inflict no mortal wound.

Equally interesting is the expert opinion upon the part that the dreadnaught is to carry on. If the war and upon its importance in a consideration of possibilities that may arise. The big fighting craft have been almost forgotten and the public has begun to say that the big ships are a thing of the past and that future naval battles will be fought by submarines and small, fast cruizers.

With this opinion the experts most strenuously disagree. They say that the greatest victory of the war so far has been won by the battleships. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany.

The navy men hold that the feature that promises to eventually conclude the war is this bottling up of the central nations and the consequent exhaustion of Germany. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany.

The importance of this dominance of the sea is pointed out by the experts. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany.

The fighting between ships of the navies of the warring nations has been chiefly among the smaller units, the cruizers. In all of those contests the victory has been won by the vessel that carried the biggest gun. The dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany. They say that the dreadnaught is the most powerful weapon of the sea. The battleships of Great Britain have bottled up Germany.

The dominance of the big gun has given an added importance to the big ship for it is those vessels that may carry them. In the end, the authorities say, a ship must meet the enemy and there must be a grapple to determine which dies first. The biggest guns are almost sure to survive.

BY DR. FRANK CRANE.

The first duty of a worker is to keep himself fit. And an hour's labor when he is up to the mark, bright, keen, and enthusiastic, is worth three hours' effort when he is fatigued.

"Keeping cheerfully at it brings success" is a lying motto; it rather brings poor results, slipshod products, and perspiration.

The higher the quality of your work the more necessary it is that you approach it only when you are at your best.

This is especially true of intellectual effort. You can tell, when you read a story or an article, whether it is tainted with exhaustion; it is dull, lifeless stuff. Those who are tired, the quality of their work is poor. It does not keep their bodies in trim, often resort to artificial stimulants. Stephen Crane said that the best literature could be divided into two classes: Whiskey and Opium.

QUIPS AND QUIDDITIES

A talkative young lady was once taken to dinner by a wealthy and cultured manufacturer whom she was anxious to propitiate. Her conversation was, however, met with little response. Having exhausted nearly every conceivable subject, she broached that of "Do you like Beethoven's works?" she inquired, brightly.

"Have visited them," he replied, shortly. "What line is he in?"

Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate of some years ago, in sending a note to a friend, said: "You are confined in jail for the longest period of the law, and I hope you will spend your time in cursing whiskey."

"Well, sir," promptly answered the toper, "and Porter, too."

"That last thing you sent in was good," said the editor, and he enjoyed reading it very much.

"Well, in that case," said the youthful poet, "I take back what I said in the letter I wrote you yesterday about my determination never to send you any of my work again."

The editor slowly shook his head. "Don't do that," he murmured. "Why, that letter is what I referred to!"—Stray Stories.

As far back as 1903 the general board of the navy recommended that a continuing plan of construction be adopted that would produce, by 1919, a battleship fleet of forty-eight big ships and smaller craft in proportion. Beginning at that time it would have been necessary to build two big ships each year to accomplish that end. Congress failed to keep pace with this plan. It appropriated some years for two battleships and some years for one.

The general board still held that its plan to look to the future and provide a navy of a given size at a given time was the correct one. It therefore recommended the building of an additional ship on years following provision for laying down but one. It came to ask for as many as four ships in a year. At present the building plan of the experts is behind the official expert body to whom it would be necessary, that the plan of forty-eight ships in 1919 is realized, that battleship production be very materially speeded up.

The general board has made the same recommendation each year since 1903. Its membership has changed over and over again, its guiding genius have come and gone, secretaries, administrations, parties, have passed, the official expert body to whom it would be necessary, that the plan of forty-eight ships in 1919 is realized, that battleship production be very materially speeded up.

Expert observers and naval attaches abroad have exerted every energy to learn the lessons of the European war, and have reported in minute detail to the home government. The bureau of intelligence of the navy department has operated as its clearing house. The general board has weighed all facts that have been developed.

Now the president has asked the secretary of navy to make him a report on the navy. The secretary will rely on his experts and those men will repeat the advice that they have given each year since 1903. They will say that the plan of forty-eight ships in 1919 is realized, that battleship production be very materially speeded up.

The second element in a well balanced fleet, in the opinion of the general board, is the destroyer. Whatever a battleship is put into commission four destroyers should accompany it. These are the scouts of the fleet, the screens of the dreadnaughts. They do the work that is performed by battle cruizers in the name of Europe, for the American fleet manages to get along without cruizers because they are not so nearly indispensable as are battle cruisers or destroyers and there is no money for trimmings.

The United States now has building a few great, sea-going submarines that are believed to be the most ambitious machines of the kind in the world. The nation of the west usually looks to the ultimate of the possibilities of a new development much quicker than to Europe. In addition nearly a score of coast defense submarines are now being built. These are of a much smaller type and are not intended to attempt the very difficult feat of operating with the fleet.

The general board has not changed its view since it made its first official report on the character of the fleet which was as follows:

"In the matter of battleships the general board maintains the opinion that it has always held. Whatever a battleship is put into commission four destroyers should accompany it. These are the scouts of the fleet, the screens of the dreadnaughts. They do the work that is performed by battle cruizers in the name of Europe, for the American fleet manages to get along without cruizers because they are not so nearly indispensable as are battle cruisers or destroyers and there is no money for trimmings.

The experts cite the fact that, at the termination of the Civil war, the monitor was hailed as the battleship of the future. But the monitor soon proved its limitations. When the destroyers were first brought into a high degree of efficiency, with speed exceeding any battleship, with its torpedo tubes handy for the launching of those deadly missiles, with the possibility of stealing upon the big ships in fog or darkness, it was hailed as sounding the death knell of the big ship and in its place the possibility of making the United States immune to attack.

The experts will warn a nation against the neglect of the development of this keystone of the fleet in favor of under water craft.

KEEP FIT

Intelligent people ought not need to be told that this is suicide. The best form of enthusiasm is the natural reaction of one's system after a period of relaxation.

The pestiferous "work-whole-you-rest" apocryphal ever after to "improve our spare time," study French during lunch, geometry while going to sleep, and busy every spare hour. But spare time does not mean wasted, not improved.

An hour or so at the ball game, a contest at tennis, a round of golf, a harmless card game, a chess match, or a time spent in jolly talk with friends are not waste; they mean restored strength, uplifted mental, the doubling of efficiency, wakened body and soul. Learn to let go. Learn to relax utterly when you sit down, and rest whether you sleep or not.

The more thoroughly you do nothing when there is nothing to do the better you can do something when there is something to do.

The very cream of life comes from rest. The blurb, the aroma, the shine of your best work lie in the hours of idleness massed behind it. The secret of brilliant work is in throwing every atom of your energy into it. Perpetual exertion begets mediocrity.

"Keep fit."

"That is a better rule than 'Keep at it'."

"I am a firm believer in advertising," said a great advertising man. "I impute a great part of my success to it."

"When a duck lays an egg," he said, "she waddles back to the duck pond in indifferent attitude. But when a hen lays an egg she is so proud of her work that she is sure to be very frantically cackling make it known."

"The hen advertises."

"And that, my dear friend, is why the world eats hen's eggs instead of duck eggs!"

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before. Prisoner—You have, your honor. It was I who taught your daughter to play chess.

Judge—Thirty years—Musical American.

**INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON, AUG. 29**

SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON, AUG. 29

I. Kings 17:1-36.
Golden Text: Casting all your anxieties upon him, because he careth for you
(I. Pet. 5:7).

DR. MARION ECK HULL

IN THE thirty-eighth year of Ahab's reign there came to the throne of Israel Ahab the son of Omri.

Ahab was the most diabolical of all the kings of Israel up to that time. In fact he led the people far into idolatry than any other king had inspired before him; so that he decided to provoke Jezebel, the Phoenician queen, to worship the God of Baal, the god of Israel, than all the gods of Canaan. He did this more than fifty years ago.

11 a. m.
D. 11
9:30 a. m.
11 a. m.
11 a. m.
every

11 a. m.
9:30 a. m.
H. H. Hunt
school, 9:30
11 a. m.

HUNTED AND
HIDDEN.

Under his patronage Jehovah was a far forgotten name. A man named Hiel of Bethel showed his contempt for God's warnings by attempting to rebuild the city of Jericho but he found to his sorrow that God

...man Green-
 daway school,
 ... Sunday
 ...first Sunday,
 ...inton, 11 a.
 ...30 a. m.
 ...C. M.
 ...Sunday
 ...J. S. Hill,
 ...9:45 a. m.
 ...derwood, 11
 ...10 a. m.
 ...C. L.
 ...

garment of goat's hair, tied together at the waist, and a leather girdle about the waist. He was a wanderer, an outcast, and he was raised to city life, that he had been stranger amongst the loneliness of the desert, and later events proved that he had been in companionship with God.

He boldly faced the king with these words, "As Jehovah, the God of Israel liveth before whom I stand, there shall not be rain nor dew in all the land of Israel, except I say so." He was just as suddenly and as he had appeared he disappeared. Who was he? He was Elijah.

his Tishbite, a sojourner of Gilead. Who his ancestors were, what had been his occupation, his training, or even his home, we have no clue. We do know, however, from Jas. 5:17, that his bold statement in the face of Ahab was the result of much earnest prayer: "Also know that his name means 'Jehovah is my God.'"

Ahab needed to be warned so that he might turn from his wicked way. Deeply in sin as he was, he needed the sharp blow to bring him to his senses; and

Elijah's brief but pointed message was calculated to give this blow and bring about to a sense of his danger. It was a warning that if he did not turn back he probably paid no attention to it. Five as the weeks and months went by, and no rain came and the ground became parched and famine conditions began to prevail throughout all the cities of Israel, instead of turning to God and asking for pardon, he blamed it all on Elijah, and sent messengers into every nation and country to search for him.

...not in their hand when he could not be found, thinking that possibly he may have been hidden away somewhere some of them.

But God had hidden Elijah in the hollow of His hand; underneath him were the everlasting arms; and Ahab was powerless to intercept Elijah until the time when God willed it. During these years God was taking care of him in the most wonderful way—just exactly the opposite way from what we would have done. He first got command-

Eliah to go beside the brook Cherith stating to him that he had already commanded the ravens to feed him this. This was a severe test of Eliah's faith but, obedient to God's command, he went. There is a little stream which flows toward the Jordan which is large enough in rainy weather but which dries after drought. Here Eliah stayed, being fed by the ravens morning and night, as they brought him bread and flesh.

Finally the brook dried up. Eliah

may have asked, "God what He would have him do. At any rate, the message came, "Go into the city of Zarephath there have I commanded a widow woman to sustain thee." This was also a test of Elijah's faith. It involved a journey of about 150 miles, and Zarephath was in the very country from which Jessebel came. What a real test of faith! In the city there was a woman picking up sticks; in some way God indicated to him that this was the widow. He asked her first for a drink of water, which

**ERAL
MORNING**

Mr. Harriet
Mr. Charles
Mr. Nathan, who
Mr. Walter, Mrs.
Mrs. G. Fri-
Presbytere
at 3

Three years ago, when his daughters, Lela and Leta, Tenn., Central, Tenn., and she was a secretary in Oakland, Cal.,

TIPS But he did not because he was a man of prayer more than of words. He knew that it was in answer to his prayer that the rain stopped and it was in answer to his prayer that the rain came again. That alone, however, would not have accounted for it, for other men had prayed and had not prevailed. Here was the secret of his success. He stood in the presence of the living God, and what God desired he obeyed. Like our blessed Master, "he humbled himself, and just what all the steps were in his training we do not know, but we do know

FROM
A TRIP

...the John
...returned
...trip through
...he visited
...trade. He
...sales or

Albatross, the reports of flour, and the self-rising flour, the obedience of Christ is our salvation. Our obedience is our sanctification. God gives the holy spirit to those that obey Him, and when we have Him we have all.

Journal Want-Ad Rates

One time, 10c a line.
Three times, 5c a line.
Seven times, 5c a line.
The reduced rates are for consecutive insertions, cash in order.
Six words of average length are counted as a line.
The minimum charge is the price for two lines.
Money will be refunded on the basis of the earned rate for paid-in advance Want Ads which may be discontinued.
All discontinuances should be made in person at The Journal office or by letter. Telephone discontinuances are not valid.
The Journal maintains a messenger service and a phone-receiving service for Want-Ad.
A messenger will be sent for your Want Ad or your Want Ad will be delivered to the phone by an expert operator and ad writer, at best auto your convenience.

Telephones Main 2000 Atlanta 423 The Journal Covers Dixie Like the Dew

August 28.
"If a man desires to be great, let him identify himself with a noble purpose."
1847-Bellamy Storer, lawyer and diplomat, born, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.
1848-Harvey H. Huggins, artist and author, a delineator of army and naval subjects.

WANTED HELP-MALE

WANTED-Boys to carry routes in afternoon and Sunday morning. Apply at the following places: Atlanta Journal main office; Substation No. 1, 495 Edge-wood avenue; Substation No. 2, 712 Lee street; Substation No. 3, 212 Marietta street.

WANTED MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE

WANTED-MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. By the only system that saves time and costs less for position than any other. Address: J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-Young men to learn pharmacy

WANTED-Young men to learn pharmacy. Demand for graduates steadily increasing. Next session begins September 1st. Address: J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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WANTED HELP-FEMALE

WANTED HELP-FEMALE. Experience necessary. No canvassing. No money paid in advance. Address: J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED HELP-MALE AND FEMALE

WANTED HELP-MALE AND FEMALE. Experience necessary. No canvassing. No money paid in advance. Address: J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Telephone Main 2000

Wanted-Ad Rates

WANTED SITUATIONS-MALE. SPECIAL RATES for Situations Wanted ads. One time, 10c a line. Three times, 5c a line. Seven times, 5c a line.

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Automobiles

For Sale

YOU will find the Atlanta Automobile Exchange the best medium through which to purchase or sell slightly used automobiles. We have many customers waiting who will pay spot cash for slightly used cars. If you need the money quick, we will arrange to get it for you at once. Come in and see us. The Independence Motor Car Companies, Atlanta Automobile Exchange, 380 Peachtree street, Ivy 272.

For Sale

FOR SALE-1915 Packard car, excellent condition, will accept for motor at 95c per pound. Address: J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Low Cost Loans

Without Removal

LOW COST LOANS. \$25 OR MORE. FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. WITHOUT REMOVAL. \$1,000. MOST splendidly located, almost heart of city, newly and completely equipped ROOMING HOUSE (24 rooms), steam heat, making money and increasing daily. Rent only \$15 per month, balance easy to acceptable purchaser. Owner going to California.

CITIZENS' LOAN CO.

CITIZENS' LOAN CO. 413-414 PETERS BLDG., 7 Peachtree, Corner Viaduct.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. is now making loans on high-class improved Atlanta property at 5, 5 1/2 and 6 per cent. Prompt and courteous attention.

CHAS. H. BLACK, Loan Agent

CHAS. H. BLACK, Loan Agent, 210-11 Empire Building, Phone Ivy 111.

Plenty of Money to Lend

Plenty of Money to Lend. On Atlanta and money improved property. Address: J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOSTER & ROBSON, 11 Edgewood Ave.

FOSTER & ROBSON, 11 Edgewood Ave. WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE

TURMAN & CALHOUN

TURMAN & CALHOUN. COTTON STORED AND MONEY LOANED.

FOREIGN MONEY ON HAND

FOREIGN MONEY ON HAND. TO LOAN ON ATLANTA IMPROVED PROPERTY. LOANS QUICKLY MADE.

On Improved Real Estate

On Improved Real Estate. SIGH. PAPPENHEIMER, 104 N. 1st Bank Bldg.

Ware & Harper

Business Opportunities

WARE & HARPER. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. \$1,000. MOST splendidly located, almost heart of city, newly and completely equipped ROOMING HOUSE (24 rooms), steam heat, making money and increasing daily. Rent only \$15 per month, balance easy to acceptable purchaser. Owner going to California.

REST AND COMFORT

REST AND COMFORT. ONE room, splendidly furnished, just across street from private home, private couple or one or two gentlemen. Phone Ivy 111.

ABOVE FOR SALE BY WARE & HARPER

ABOVE FOR SALE BY WARE & HARPER. FLORIDA BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. \$1,000. MOST splendidly located, almost heart of city, newly and completely equipped ROOMING HOUSE (24 rooms), steam heat, making money and increasing daily. Rent only \$15 per month, balance easy to acceptable purchaser. Owner going to California.

WANTED-Advertiser who may be seeking

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Now, as continuously for the last 51 years, The Journal is quoted in exact figures, which are subject to examination by any advertiser.

Net Circulation of The Atlanta Journal For the Year 1914

Daily	Sunday
1914 50,100	1914 68,335
1913 57,301	1913 67,728

In arriving at these average figures, the circulation of The Journal is taken, based on the daily circulation, for instance, in 1914, the daily circulation was 50,100. The Sunday circulation was 68,335. The average of these two figures is 59,217.5. This is the net circulation of The Journal for the year 1914.

A Column for the Needy

This column is devoted to the Associated Charities of Atlanta. It is a place where the needy can find help. It is a place where the needy can find help. It is a place where the needy can find help.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-ON Washington Terrace or on Oak Avenue, a small black dog, about 1 year old, white collar, small black spots on its back. Found by J. H. Phillips, 1000 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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